66 GLEANER

Easter Greetings

VOLUME

VIII

APRIL

1908

No. 2



VEGETABLE SEEDS
FLOWER AND SEED
GRASS SEED
HOUSE

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Vol VIII National Farm School, April, 1908

Culture of Carnations

Owing to the beauty and wonderful fragrance with which the carnation is endowed, it is difficult to find any flower which has made such rapid progress and development in the history of floriculture.

The flowers are far more lasting than those of the rose and are sold at a comparatively low price. This has led to the erection of large establishments devoted entirely to the growing of the carnation and the demands for it is constantly increasing. The carnation in this country is increased by cuttings, but when working for new varieties it is generally propagated by seed.

For cultivation greenhouse the plants are generally started from cuttings as early as November. The cuttings are taken from the overstocked part of the plant. Great care should be taken to see that the parent plant is healthy and vigorous. All the leaves should be removed from the base of the cutting where it is to be inserted into the sand. If leaves are too long they can be cut back. They should then be placed into a propagating bench containing three or four inches of clean sharp sand, free from organic matter. They should be watered immediately after planting. They will thrive much better if they are partially shaded during sunny days. The

sand is generally kept moist, so as to prevent as much as possible the danger of cuttings being damped off. which is liable to occur when the sand is allowed to become saturated.

In from four to six weeks they should have attained roots of sufficient size to warrant transplanting into pots. Two and one-half inch pots are commonly used and they are kept in a temperature of about fifty degrees, until the weather permits of their being planted ont in the field. Though this is the custom usually practiced, some growers have found it successful to keep them under glass the whole They claim that this vear round saves the unnecessary labor of transplanting to the field.

After thoroughly preparing the soil in the field the carnations should be planted in rows from twelve to eighteen inches apart. The field should then be worked regularly and kept free of weeds.

Upon the arrival of autumn preparations should have started in getting the houses in readiness for the winter. Cinders or ashes should be placed in the benches for drainage, covered with five or six inches of well prepared soil. The plants should be placed seven inches apart and interlaced with wire or string as a support. Careful attention should be paid to the ventilation of the houses. The soil should be kept cultivated and well

watered. An application of liquid manure is generally given once every two weeks. Many insecticides and fungicides are on the market for the destruction of insects and diseases that attacked the carnation, but if properly attended to and carefully managed, no drastic means will have to be resorted to in their extermination.

When the damand is for large single flowers and long hardy stems, distudding is usually applied. This consists of the removal of all buds except the strongest one on top.

E. SOLOMON, '10.

Thoughts of a Base Ball Fiend.

I'd like to be a baseball man,
The idol of most every fan.
A manager may rake in cash,
But a slugger makes him look like
trash.

Gee! If I was a first-class pitcher, Like Young, like Joss, or Billy Stritcher.

I'd make the strike-out record fade, I'd beat it by a whole decade; I wouldn't need no infield men, I'd only want a catcher then. I'd fan 'em out and sign with Ban, If I was but a baseball man.

If I was but a baseball man,
I'd tease them as they bases ran,
When I would don a catcher's mit,
Kling and Clarke would throw a fit.
I'd line the ball down second like Old
Harry,

And add a put out for King Larry. I'd make Hans Wagner work at short, For fear I'd win, and just for sport I'd slam them over first so fast The runners sure would stand aghast. All this I'd do for 'tis my plan, If I was but a baseball man.

If I was but a baseball man,
To try to be I surely can.
Coughlin, Bradley and Steinfeld, too,
Would have to cover third a few.
At second too 'twould be a snap,

I'd make old Larry doff his cap, And bow to me, of great renown, Then kindly pass to me the crown. Chance and Davis would step aside, When to play first base I've tried. I'd put them in the was-been van, If I was but a baseball man.

If I was but a baseball man,
I'd take my bat on the home pan
And show Ty Cobb just how to hit,
And Wagner how he was not it.
I'd show Hartsel and Keeler how to
field,

Rule off McGraw and Elberfield;
I'd make a snail of Niles and Bay,
I'd show them how to run, Oh, say!
I'd be captain, manager, own it all,
And show them how to play real ball.
But what's the use to talk, Oh, d—n,
You know I ain't no baseball man.

A. ELMER SPYER.

"His First Kiss."

It was a sunny day in summer. The boarders of "Pine Grove" were walking aimlessly around the tennis court, near the pond, and in the grove. It had been raining the two previous days. Everybody was outside to welcome the smiling sun. Everyone was happy with the change of the weather.

Monroe Draper, after finishing a set of tennis with Miss Wing, sat down with her in the shade of a tree.

During the last two days Monroe's friends had noticed that he looked very gloomy. Was it the nasty weather that caused this change, or was it something else? Indeed his friends could not tell.

Monroe was a young man, about 19 years of age. He had just passed his examination and was considered as a sophomore in Columbia University. After a year's work in the school he decided to take a vacation for about a month, and went away to the "Pine Grove" boarding house. Being born in a small town in the West, he retained a love for nature, a great deal

of physical strength, and a healthy appearance. When he was a lad of fifteen, his father decided to remove to the East and try there his ambitions. But he failed in his attempts. Still he had tried his best to give his only son a good education.

When the rain was pouring hard two days ago Monroe was standing by the window watching the rain beating fiercely against the window, as if trying to destroy everything in its fury, and seeing that it was controlled by the wisdom of man who were indiffierent to its attempts, it grew more furious.

There are two occasions in which a man influenced by nature stops to think about himself, his life, and many other things that are forgotten while struggling in this noisy world. These occasions usually are in the spring and fall.

Who, dear reader, does not feel their hearts expand, when the sun first appears smiling gladly in the happy spring months? Who of my readers does not feel a ray of light blown into his soul, when seeing the fields covering green under the rays of gold? Your heart beats so peculiar, you feel that there was something missing in your life, you are longing for that something, and yet you can tell what it is. Indeed you halt then; you throw off that cover that kept you in the darkness, and you begin to think of life, you think of happiness, you think of yourself-and perhaps of somebody else.

But when in the other case, when in the sad and gloomy days of the year the man exhausted and tired of life or of the way he spent it—begins to feel his pulse and to review his life and ideas, his heart impressed by nature like mercury—contracts so that he feels an inward pain that he himself cannot explain.

While standing by the window, Monroe was in the same state of mind. Never in his life had he felt so sad, and as sadness usually carries us back to those days when we were happy, he also began to think about his past, and about the little country town in the West where he spent his childhood. Although the memory of their little house was dear to him, his mind was now more concentrated on the neighboring house, on the porch of which he spent many pleasant evenings with Lilian, a beautiful girl of about his age. He thought of their conversations which were simple and innocent he thought of those blue eyes -eyes, the depth of which seemed to be unknown, mysterious and appealing-eves that looked at him so lovely and thankful from a halo of blond locks, that looked fascinating from the reflection of the moon-when one day he brought her a jacket from the house after she remarked that it was chilly.

Although he learned a great deal about life since then, and though he was acquainted with many young ladies, none of them left such an impression upon him as Lilian. It seemed that the more young ladies he came to know the more he began to value her. She looked almost holy in his eyes, "and why?" he asked himself. "Because of her innocence, a voice within him replied.

When he sat down with Miss Wing under the tree he again commenced to think about his past, but the happy voice of his partner broke the thread of his thoughts.

Miss Wing was a very happy young girl, whose ideas did not exceed of having a good time. She was what we call a "jolly girl," and inspired the same on everyone who had her acquaintance.

Monroe enjoyed her company. He loved to look at her, and even admired her beauty. Had not the memory of Lillian occupied his mind so much, Miss Wing would have won his

(Continued on Page 5).

THE GLEANER

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I here offer and hope that the seniors will take the opportunity of materializing the June issue of the Gleaner. We will then be able to truly say that it is a commencement number, a number that is held in great reverence by all schools and colleges as it shows the ability of the class which is about to tread the narrow path of life, the class which is to be launched on the world, as freshmen in the fierce struggle of life. May they come out the victors and have the

power to overcome all obstacles which may befall them. They must remember that they are not working for themselves alone, but for the whole school, because a school is generally judged from the men which it puts out into the world. If they keep this in mind I am sure that they cannot help being a credit to their alma mater.

We are ever glad to hear from the Alumni. We wish that they would show more spirit toward the Gleaner by sending in an article once in a while. This would greatly encourage the other members of the school to write something for the Gleaner and would be of inestimable value to the Editor-in-Chief. The Editor would like to correspond personally with members of the alumni.

Again the question arises, "Shall we restrict immigration?" What right have we, America, the country of freedom, got to ask such a question? Of what is it constituted that we should ask such a question? Of what was it born that we should discuss such a question? Were it not for immigration there would be no United States of America. What were the Pilgrims but immigrants; what were the Puritans but immigrants; what were all the colonists, who came here to build up a country? And what was their object in coming here? It was to have religious freedom. Here are we, a people born through our ancestors wanting religious freedom, debating whether we shall allow others to have this same liberty or not. Why, we ought to be ashamed of ourselves. We not only should receive them with open arms, but with open hearts. The remembrance of our own trials and tribulations should demand of us assistance in alleviating those of others.

Although this is all easily said there are causes which give rise to this question, but we should find these

causes and eliminate them. It has already been found that the main cause is the congested condition of our seaports, viz: New York and San Francisco. We must now find some way to depopulate these cities. Sending the immigrants out west has been tried, but, was not very successful, owing to the immigrants' inexperience in the art of agriculture, lack of funds, and discouragement. Therefore we must find some other way to instill into their hearts a love for agriculture, as they will make more desirable citizens and be of more value to the country as farmers.

Tais must be done by sending all that we can to agricultural schools. But this would be only a few and there would still be a large surplus who would fall into the ghetto. These must be cared for, and this could be done by the Government buying large tracts of land and employing the men as farm hands until they are sufficiently acquainted with the modern methods of agriculture to buy farms for themselves. This would not only relieve the congestion of the cities, but would give a large revenue to the country, made from the profits of these farms.

As this is an Easter Number, it is no more than right to say a few words about this subject.

The word Easter is derived from the word Eastre or Ostara, the Anglo-Saxon goddess of Spring. And how fitting it is! We all feel that Easter is the first intimation of the happy summer days, days that are worth living, more so to those in the country.

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(Continued from Page 3).

heart long ago, but in the present situation he was practically between two fires. In the meanwhile Miss Wing was wondering why Monroe was so peculiar, and sometimees indifferent, to her, when he plainly saw how much she longed for at least a word of en-

couragement from him. Still he was holding himself back But this time she resolved to take more liberties and to receive her reward. While they were both chattering gayly, she frequently tossed her head towards him with all the grace she possessed. leaving her hair drop on the rosy face. and looking at him with unconcealed admiration. The shade of the trees protected them from the hot rays of the sun and making the latter a source of enjoyment only made them feel more agreeable. Being in such an attitude Monroe looking at Miss Wing, thought her so pretty that, forgetting about the whole world, he could not resist the tempetation, and, clasping one hand around her waist. he bent his head down to kiss her. A face-beautiful face with blue sad eyes suddenly appeared before him. There was so much sadness, pity and appeal expressed in those eyes, that, drawing his hand back as if shocked by electricity, he stopped, frightened and confused, and then, as if awakened from a terrible dream, he slowly drew away his arm, and on some pretense excused himself and slowly walked away.

Three winters have passed since this occasion. In a small country town, in the west, sat a young man and a young lady on a porch. They were busily engaged in a conversation apparently dear to each of them. This was the young attorney of the town, Mr. Monroe Draper, and his friend of childhood, Lilian.

After seven years of departure they met again, and were now so busy telling each other of what they outlived since, that it seemed there would be no end to it. But since everything must end sometime, their conversation was also finished when two lips united in a long kiss that broke the silence of the night.

It was his first kiss.

MORRIS R. BLACKMAN, '10.

School, Class, and Club Notes. A. E. SPYER.

Pairons of this paper, we are about to reinstate the Club, Class and School notes. This section will give space to the four classes, the Staff, the Literary Society, the Athletic Association and also to all other organizations of the school we extend the privilege of this column.

Its object is to show the outside world the doings of the students, and reporters appointed by contributing organizations give us the different reports which are published.

The Athletic Association.

President, A. E. Spyer, 1910; Vice President, M. Lieser, 1911; Secretary and Treasurer, Joseph Sarner, 1911.

At the meeting of the Athletic Association, held February 23, 1908, a good deal of athletic discussion took place. Track and baseball was eager-tiscussed by the managers and captains, some of the members participating.

Messrs. Ostrolenk and Coltun were appointed to the honorary office of auditors for the next term.

A letter was read to the members containing a few things which all schools and colleges are striving for, viz: "clean, fair and gentlemanly athletics." It was a letter expressing the hope that athletic relations could be formed between their school and ours, not because we send out good teams, as we have been in the habit of doing, but because, as long as we have played we have shown such athletic purity that any school could not help but be proud.

After length of discussion about uniforms and other baseball goods the meeting adjourned.

Literary Society.

President, Louis Ostrolenk, '09; Vice President, L. Sparberg, '11; Secretary and Treasurer, A. E. Spyer, '10. At the meeting of February 29th, after the roll was called, finding five members absent, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

Mr. Condor was appointed critic, and the following program was rendered: N. F. S. Athletics, S. Rudley; Essay on Agriculture, S. Sobel; Voluntary Recitation, L. Condor; Letters from Mr. M. Morris, Max J. Coltun.

Program committee gave a report and was accepted. Critic's report was given.

Mr. Ostolenk was reelected president, Mr. Sparberg was elected vice president, Mr. Spyer as secretary and treasurer.

No other business was on hand so the meeting adjourned.

Meeting of March 7th.

Program was as follows: Humorous reading, Silverstein; Astronomy as Taught in Grammer Schools, Berg: Talk on Chemistry, Wallman; Voluntary Recital, Michealson; Critic, Snowvice.

Secretary's report was handed in and accepted. Program committee's report was accepted. Critic's report was read. The new program committee consisted of Stern, Sparberg and Hausman, while Coltun, Silverstein and Grinstein are the auditors.

Class of 1908.

As no news has been handed in, no senior notes can be published in this issue. Max Fleisher, president; Wm. A. Lauchman, secretary and treasurer.

Class of 1909.

Samuel Friedman, president; Henry Berg, secretary and treasurer.

At the last meeting of the Junior Class, President Friedman addressed the assembly of '09 men with the popular subject of "Foreign Agriculture Developments."

A program was beautifully rendered. The farmers' institute which was held here on the 11th of March, was discussed. Light refreshments were given and then came the adjournment.

Class of 1910.

A. E. Spyer, president: L. Rosenstein, vice president: Max J. Coltun, secretary and treasurer.

The regular meeting of 1910 Class was called by President Spyer. Minutes were read and accepted. Mr. Blackman was appointed critic. A fine programme was arranged. The subjects were: "The Jew in Agriculture." "Physiology," "Reviewed Reading" and a few others. Messrs, Naum Solomon and Blackman constitute the new literary committee. Messrs Levy and Silver are class auditors. Mr. Blackman resigned as historian and was succeeded by Mr. Silver. Light refreshments and musical program was enjoyed by all after which we adjourned.

Class of 1911.

George L. Sparberg, president; Ben. Grinstein, vice president; Sol. S. Sobel, secretary and treasurer.

The Freshman Class reorganized on March 1, 1908. Election of officers was held on that date. George L. Sparberg was elected president; Ben. Grinstein was elected vice president; Sol. Sobel was elected secretary and treasurer, and Jos. Atkatz was elected class historian.

A new constitution was formed by the constitution committee, composed of Ben. Grinstein, chairman; Sol. Sobel and Jos. Atkatz.

A literary program committee, composed of Samuel Hausman, chairman; Sylvan Einstein and Frank Steck, was appointed by the president. A discussion regarding the class colors was also held and after a long deliberation purple and gray were the colors chosen.

A Letter From a City Boy on

Deer Max:-When I got off the train Uncle Hiram was there to get me with a hoss and carriage. The hoss was oful sleepy and it took us a long wile to get home. My uncle is got a cow. The cow is like a hoss only it has points on his head. When he wants you to get out of his way he sticks his points into you and you run faster than when pa calls you. When you hold a bucket under the cow milk runs in it. They got a man cow too but he don't give no milk. He is there to take care of the ladie cows. They got sum pigs, too. They are going to eat the pigs when they get big. They got sum chickens, too. When the chicken lays down a egg comes out of them. They have to sleep standing on a stick so no eggs will cum in the nite. My uncle can't heer very good, so he got sum corn on his ears. They got sum rabbits, too. When I cum home I am going to bring too of them. One for you and one for me. I got to go to bed now, so good nite.

Your loving friend,

BENNETT.

P. S.—Pleas rite me a leter soon.

H. B., '09.

Aarons (in laboratory)—"What is the symbol for sugar?"

Sobel-"A pretty girl."

Levy—"Gee, that French pudding tastes good."

Stabinsky-"How do you know?"

Levy—"I slaw the seniors eating it (at their banquet.")

"Rody (a dog) is from the high-tone people."

Lenick, '11—"Why!"

A. Schlesinger, '08—"Because I beat him with a whip and he made a hightune (high-tone.")



Farm Department.

There have been several noted additions to the farm during the last month, namely four dump carts, two of which are double horse carts; two hay wagons have also been added to the list of wagons.

A new roof was put up over the ice house jooining the corn crib. Instead of the usual tarred paper roof, a slate roof was put on.

The implements have been taken from the shed where they have been resting all through the winter and are being put in good shape so that they may be ready for use when needed.

A noted improvement to the pump house is the air chamber, which was put in some time ago, but which we failed to mention in this department.

The most important work of the Farm at present is the pruning of the orchards. The state department of agriculture has agreed to take charge of part of our orchards for two consecutive years to show what can be done by proper care as to pruning, spraying, etc.

Assisted by the students of the school Squire E. L. Loux, of the department of agriculture, and Prof. W. E. Groves, expert orchardist, gave a practical demonstration to a large assembly of farmers and fruit growers of Doylestown and vicinity on Wednesday afternoon, March 11. It was a sort, of a social talk between the

demonstrators and the assembly, in which points were brought out by questions and answers and personal contact with the Farm School apple and peach orchards as the scene. Mr. Groves demonstrated the methods of caring for and maintaining orchards which are in incipient stages of scale infection and those which are in the ordinary worthless condition due to ravage of San Jose scale or other infection.

As he was going from tree to tree he proved how every tree was a problem in itself, or as Professor Surface says, "Each tree is to me a complete poem, and requires separate observation, care and treatment. He first showed how a tree should be headed back if it has too high a top, as it will be difficult to reach it with the spray and the chances are the top may die from scale or other insects. Then the cutting of all dead branches and those crossing or interfering with others in any way. He said in the case of the apple tree the usual practice is to have a low top and open centre, in the peach tree he pointed out that it is always advisable to trim them so that there are new branches coming out regularly every year as these are the ones which in their second year's growth bear the fruit. Mr. Groves greatly disapproved of the trimming of the pear and cherry trees to any extent aside from the removing of dead

wood and the like. All fruit trees he added which will show a lack of life and give evidence of being bark bound can be improved if a slit is cut down the bark of the trunk. Much that was of interest centered about the proper runing of healthy trees and the saving of trees nearly killed by the scale through cutting them back almost to the main branches. The latter remedy. Mr. Groves explained is only to be resorted to in extreme cases, but he gave the very gratifying information that in cases where this has been done the trees had born crops of apples in three years after the operation. Mr. Croves also put special emphasis on the fact that many people when pruning think that the only object is to cut out a certain amount of wood and This he said is entirely then stop. wrong and shows a lack of knowledge of proper pruning. His principal warning in connection with the partial trimming of apple trees to induce new growth was that the orchardist must be careful not to cut off the fruit spurs.

He also said that many people do not know that the new wood does not bear fruit until it is several years Many people allow their trimold. mings to crash through the trees, whereby most of their fruit spurs are torn off and breaking many of their small branches. This not only injures the tree but detracts from its beauty and symmetry and also lessens the supply of apples and thus decreases the orchardist's profits. For example, Professor Groves told a story of a man he saw pruning his trees who made an excellent job of it, he cleaned away all dead branches, shaped the tree to perfection and also through lack of knowledge either tore or cut off the most important part of his tree, that is the fruit spurs. This man instead of gaining by his pruning, lost time, labor and profit. He would have done decidedly better to have let his tree take its own course. And instead of improving his orchards, only ruined them. In this respect the apple tree does not need as much care as the pear tree, for it is an invariable rule that pear trees bear no more spurs than they actually need and every one broken means so much lost. One of the main objects in pruning is not to leave too big a scar and to make a smooth cut.

If a long stump is left it will die and decay: the rotting will not cease until it has gone through the whole tree, in this way many good trees are ruined. The cut should be made so it will easily be healed over.

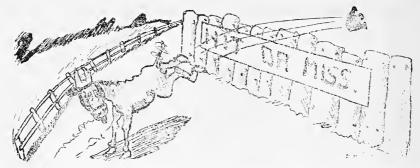
He also spoke of other diseases such as blight, black rot, yellows, etc.

In the evening a meeting was held at Segal Hall where Mr. Groves lectured on the general question of orchard growing. He did not give himself up to any particular idea, but answered questions in general as he thought that that would be most profitable to the audience. About the planting of young trees Mr. Groves said that upon receiving the young trees from the nursery they should be cut back almost to a main branch; the roots in the case of a two year old tree should be cut back to from 5 to 6 inches so as to give them an even stand. The best situation for an orchard is on some high land. Where this cannot be accomplished proper drainage should be looked after. When the trees are bitten or encircled by mice, if injured above a shoot or bud the tree may be saved by cutting down the top to just above the shoot. There was also some talk on the treatment of the soil in older orchards and the spraying of trees.

Prof. Baker (in physics)—"What change is there when water freezes?"
Horwich, '11—"The change of the price."

Levy, '10 (in the kitchen)—"What does smell here so good?"

Cook (Annie)--"It is your nose."



Miss Abraham to Max (who did not get his breakfast)—"Did you report to Dr. W. this morning?"

Max—"Oh, no! I am supposed to be there after breakfast."

Sobbel, '10, (on the manure pile)—"Gee whiz, I can't stand it!"

Silverstein, '11—"Open a window and let some fresh air come in."

Prof.—"The Chinese are an odd nation, it is very interesting to study their peculiar customs, their life and economical conditions in general. Last year when I took my annual journey to Japan, I also visited China. Talking with the people there I found cut that when a rich man is sentenced to death a poor man gets paid and takes his place."

H. B., '11—"I suppose many poor people make a living this way."

Lebenson, '11—"I lost 5 pounds since yesterday."

Blackman, '10—"No wonder, you got a shave today."

Teacher—"A quadruped is anything that has four legs; can you name one?"

Stern, '08-"Two chickens."

Freshman (looking at the cows in the barn)—"Why do you keep cows now, when I read that somebody invented a machine that gives milk?" (Meaning a milking machine.)

Shulman, '08, had a new towel muffled around his neck, and claimed to be sick.

Sparberg, '11, (who was shoveling snow)—"I certainly envy you."

Shulman, '08—"Why, have you not any new towels?"

Dr. Washburn, (who tried to light the gas)—"Is the gas on boys?"

Levy, '10—"I guess it is on."

Dr. Washburn—"Well, I cannot get any light from your (guess) gas."

Teacher (in English)—"What is the English language?"

Spyer, '10—"A whole lot of words made up for the purpose of making dictionaries."

Prof. Bishop—"Some people are superstitious and believe that children from 12 to 16 months of age are mostly affected by bacteria in milk."

Michelson, '11—"Is that true, Prof. Bishop?"

E. S., '10—"I participated in a football game last summer."

Walman, '09-"How was that?"

E. S., '10—"I went to the Y. M. C. A. "ball" and was kicked out."

Dr. Washburn (in chemistry)— "When you put H Cl in sweet milk it coagulates in a cheese-like form."

Prof. Bishop (in the next class)— "Silver, how would you make cheese?"

Silver, '10—"Put H Cl in sweet milk."



This being an agricultural school in which one-half of the course is practical and the other half theoretical, the students spend a great deal of the time outdoors. This outdoor work keeps the student in fine physical condition the year around. This is the reason we put out good football, baseball and track teams.

Many of our friends in other schools advance the above argument when criticising our not participating in Scholastic Basketball, Tennis, Rowing and Hockey. They say that we should have good teams in these branches of sport. Perhaps we should, perhaps we have good material for the above named teams, but I shall endeavor to show why we do not put out the teams.

We have but fifty students in the school and they must do all the work on a farm of three hundred and sixty acres. Most of the work on the farm must be done during the summer, when two of these sports, rowing and tennis are in season, and we therefore have too little time for practice, as both of these games require constant practice.

Hockey is not very popular here, although most of the students are good skaters and several able to play the game. Basketball we do not play much on account of there being no

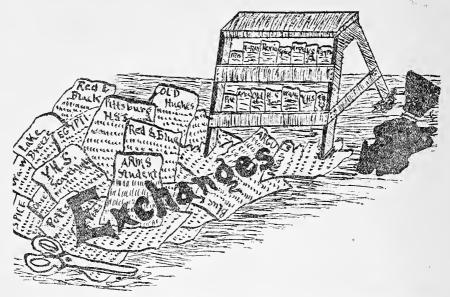
suitable place for regular practice.

Among ourselves, however, all these games are carried on to a large extent, tennis and basketball predominating.

There has been no regular baseball practice as yet on account of the late winter, but on clear days there is always a bunch of fellows on the athlectic field, batting and catching the ball. The diamond after a little grading will be in excellent condition. As soon as the weather permits regular practice will start. Manager Condor has not yet announced his schedule, but will do so at an early date.

The bad weather in the early part of March interfered greatly with the work of the track team. Captain Ostrolenk, of the football team, is endeavoring to get all the men who intend to try for the team this fall to come out and practice with the track men. With the running practice in the spring, and tennis and baseball during the summer, the men should be in excellent condition when the real work starts in the fall.

Although we should like very much to have a crew, the lack of time to practice makes this impossible. No doubt, however, we will do a good deal of boating on the Neshaminy this summer, as there are several fellows in the school who are interested in this form of sport.



The Editor of this department is new in this line of work and would be very glad to receive any criticisms or corrections that will be offered him by his fellow Exchange Editors.

He hopes to continue to receive all of the previous exchanges as well as new ones among which art: The Owl, The Review, The Mirror, The Daily Echo, The Argus, The Quill, The Blaine Echo. The Magpie, The Drexel Echo, The College Signal and So-to Speak.

Each issue will be carefully looked over and if not mentioned in this issue it only shows that lack of space does not permit and will surely be commented upon in the following issues.

We acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following exchanges: The Daily Echo, The Review (Y. M. H. A.) The White and Blue, (A. F. S.) The Tuskegee Student, Purple and White, (P. H. S.) Red and Black, (C. M. T. S.) The Spectator, (Trenton High School), The Irwinnian, Indiana Beys' Advocate, (Plainfield, Ind.) The W. J. Academiau, The Chandelier, So-to-Speak, (Manitowoc, Wis.) Academy Monthly and Oak Leaves.

Why not have an exchange column, Advocate? It greatly improves a paper. Your editorials are well written and true and should be followed by every young man just about to reach the highway of life.

Although the Irwinian has a plain cover design the material within is fine and shows the good work and spirit of the staff for their paper. Your exchange column is exceedingly good.

Your editorials as well as your exchange column might be lengthened in order to fill out your empty space, Red and Black. The picture of the "David Garrick" cast improves this number greatly.

The Review is one of the best magazines we have recived this month. It shows originality. Every poem, article and story is excellent and is worth while reading, especially "The Jew in the Far West" and the "Girl Who Worked."

Why have such a small exchange column and not criticize or comment upon a few papers at least? We believe that all of your exchanges are not perfect, White and Blue (A. F. S.) "Uncle Dan Cupid" is a well written story.

Of Course

Old Lady—"What's that awful smell?"

Farmer Hiram—"That's the fertilizer we're puttin' on the field younder."
Old Lady—"For the land's sake!"
Farmer Hiram—"Yes'm."

—Ex

We gladly welcome the following new exchanges, The Daily Echo, The Indiana Boys' Advocate, The W. J. Academian. We expect to receive these regularly each month.

Why not print your cover on lighter colored paper? It is rather difficult to distinguish your name on your cover. Academian.

Three is a crowd and there were three, He, the parlor lamp, and she; Two is company and no doubt,

That's why the little lamp went out.
--E.x

Most of our exchanges have not as yet arrived for this month. Some came too late for criticisms and will be mentioned in the ensuing issue.

You should have more stories in your literary department, Purple and White, (P. H. S.) Your "History of Valley Forge" is well written.

"Oak Leaves," why have two Exchange Editors and not have an exchange column;? Not even an acknowledgement of the receipt of your exchanges.

The editors of our exchanges will henceforward favor us by sending all exchanges for the Gleaner to Farm School, Bucks County, Pa.

A man tried to speak and he spoke: "I'd treasure to seek, and I soke;

The bold robbers crept
And robbed as I slept—
I'd vengeance to wreak, and I wroke.
"They wanted to steal, and they stole:
One thought he should squeal, and he squole:

He told me the facts Concerning their acts— What he could reveal, he revole. "I dared them to fight, and they fought;

My dog tried to bite, and it bought;

It ran them away-

This tale of the fray

I wanted to write, so I wrought .-- Ex.

For a good reading paper pick up The Chandelier, published by the South Boston High School. It is full of good material and snappy jokes.

We have received neither the February nor March issue of your paper. You surely have not forsaken us, Purple and White, (Allentown Prep. School).

"Let me kiss the tears away," he begged tenderly. After fifteen minutes they still fell. "Can I do nothing to stop them?" he asked breathlessly. "No," she murmured, "It's hay fever, but go on with the treatment."—Ex.

He—"Your teeth are like the stars—"

(The maiden's face grew bright)— He—"Your teeth are like the stars— They all come out at night."—Ex.

(Abou Ben Adhem) Humorized
Abou Ben Freshman (may his brains
increase)

Awoke at twelve from a dream of peace.

And gazed upon a vision fair
Upon an object standing there,
A devil writing on a piece of tin.
The Freshman started quizzing him,
"What writest thou," the Freshy said.
The vision slowly raised its head
And in a voice unknown to man
Answered: "Those who'll pass their
exam,.

"And am I one," he muttered low.
Old Satan answered firmly, "No."
The Freshy said, "I pray of thee
Mark me O. K. in chemistry."
He scribbled, vanished out of sight
And did not return till the next night
And showed the names of those who
passed the test

And, lo! the Freshman's name led all the rest.

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